തിലേക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. വസ്തുവിന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ കാണുന്ന വിലയുടെ കവിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒറ ശതമാനംമാത്രം കടംകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂപണയബാങ്കിന്നു default കണ്ടാൽ ഉടൻ വലിയ വ്യവഹാരചിലവൊ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടൊ ക്രമാതെ പണയവഹകൾ വിറ്റു വസൂൽചെയ്യാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ളപ്പോൾ സാധുക്കടിയാനവന്മാരുടെ കഴിക്കുറ അവകാശംക്രടി മുതലാളിയുടെ കടത്തിന്നു വില്ലാനധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ഈ ബിൽ കുടിയാനവന്മാരെ കഠിനമായി ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ പര്യാപ്തമാവുമെന്നു ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി നിർദ്ധനന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യയും ബലവും വർദ്ധിക്കുവാനും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനും തന്മൂലം സോഷ്യലിസം ഉടനെ പ്രചരിക്കുവാനുംവേണ്ടി ഈ ബിൽ യാതൊരു എതിരുംകൂടാതെ പാസാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

* **Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar** (*Urakam*).—My position is this. I thought that we are now considering the question whether it should be sent to a select committee. If that is so, I should think that it is the lesser evil so that the Council may think over the matter more seriously and suggest amendments. I was at the beginning against sending it to a select committee because I was opposed to the very Bill itself. I therefore submit that it is better that the Bill is sent to a select committee so that we may consider the question more seriously and suggest amendments.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran (*Government Advocate and Law Officer*).—I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of—

(1) the Deputy President,
(2) the Government Advocate,
(3) Mr. P. Raman Menon,
(4) Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar, and
(5) Mr. M. Sivarama Menon.

Motion was put and carried.

Mr. President.—The committee is to report within one month. The Deputy President will be the Chairman.

The Cochin Debt Conciliation Bill (contd).

Mr. President.—Consideration of the Debt Conciliation Bill will be continued after lunch.

* Speeches not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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In this connection I may say that one Hon'ble Member has written a letter that he has got other engagements and he is asking that the consideration of this Bill may be postponed to Wednesday or Thursday. This is the most extraordinary request to make to this Council.

The House rose for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassembled at 2,15 p. m. with the Deputy President (M. R. Ry. A. Sankara Menon Avl., B. A. & B. L.) in the Chair.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri).*—Mr. President, in moving for the consideration of the Debt Conciliation Bill to be continued, from the stage at which we left it at the Vrischigam session, I wish to make one or two observations. Government in their anxiety to stand by the hard-hit agriculturists of the State wanted no manner of doubt to be seen in an enactment which may probably have to be worked by lay-men at times. Government therefore suggested the idea of clear words being used in section 18 of the Bill to the effect that, in cases where a petition by the debtor is rejected after the lapse of 12 months as a result of no agreement being reached, within the 12 months, a certificate shall be granted that the debtor made a fair offer which the creditor or creditors refused to accept. With that object, a small drafting committee was appointed and the committee has submitted its report. There are no material changes made by the drafting committee except that the purpose for which the committee has been appointed has been satisfied by clear words being used as a proviso to section 18 which says that even in cases where a petition is rejected under section 17 a certificate may be granted. That is the important change that has been made by the committee. All the other changes are only more or less of a verbal nature necessitated as a result of this change being introduced. I therefore move that the consideration of the Debt Conciliation Bill be continued from section 14 onwards. Part of section 14 was already considered and carried by this House. The amendment carried by this House is incorporated in the draft.

Mr Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*— An amendment to section 14 has already been passed. I move a further amendment as reported by the drafting committee.

"Delete the full stop occurring after the last word in the second proviso to section 14 (1) of the Bill and introduce the following after that word:

"Except as qualified by the provisions contained in section 18 (2)".

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In view of the amendments to the Bill as re-drafted by the drafting committee, the necessity for this amendment is obvious. Now, Hon'ble Members are aware that the second proviso to section 14 (1) is to this effect:

"When a secured creditor does not agree to the settlement such settlement shall not affect his rights to proceed against the secured property".

In section 18 (2) Hon'ble Members are aware there are some restrictions introduced on the rights of secured creditors in regard to the enforcement of their security. The drafting committee thought that it would be better to introduce this additional clause by way of elucidation :—

"Except as qualified by the provisions contained in section 18 (2)".

It is only a reservation which exists in the Bill. I submit that the amendment be accepted.

Amendment was put and carried.

Section 14 as amended was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that Clauses 15 to 17 stand part of the Bill.

15. In any scheme of debt conciliation under this Regulation such properties as are exempt from attachment under the Cochin Civil Procedure Code shall not be taken into account and shall be left to the judgment-debtor free from any liability for his debts.

Properties exempt from attachment not to be taken into account.

16. In any scheme of debt conciliation under this Regulation, no creditor shall be allowed a greater amount in satisfaction of both principal and interest than twice the amount of the principal,

Maximum amount allowable in satisfaction of a debt.

17. If no amicable settlement is arrived at under sub-section (1) of section 14 within twelve months from the date of the application under section 4, the board shall dismiss the application and such dismissal shall be a bar to the presentation of any further application under section 4.

Power of board to dismiss application.

Clauses were put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 18 stand part of the Bill.

18. (1) Where, during the hearing of any application made under section 4, any creditor refuses to agree to an amicable settlement, the board shall, if it is of opinion that the debtor has made such creditor a fair offer which the creditor ought reasonably to accept, grant the debtor a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed in respect of the debts owed by him to such creditor.

Grant of certificate in respect of certain debts.

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The board in coming to a decision whether the offer made is fair or not may take into consideration—

(i) The fall or rise in the value of land and its produce, in the locality ;

(ii) the amount of consideration actually received;

(iii) the reasonableness of the rate of interest;

(iv) the onerous conditions, if any, subject to which the loan was granted;

(v) whether at any time. the creditor or the debtor was offered settlement of the debt in full or part and if so what the terms were; and

(vi) any other particulars which the board thinks it desirable to take into account.

Power of court to disallow cost or interest.

(2) Where any creditor sues in a civil court for the recovery of a debt in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1), the court shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, not allow the plaintiff any costs in such suit, or any interest on the debt after the date of such certificate in excess of simple interest at 3 per cent per annum on the principal amount due on the date of such certificate.

Decrees in suits after registration of agreement not to be executed.

(3) Where after the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2) of section 14, any unsecured creditor sues for the recovery of a debt (other than a debt incurred subsequent to such agreement) in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1) or any creditor sues for the recovery of a debt incurred after the date of such agreement, any decree passed in such suit shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, not be executed as against the assets, if any, set apart in the agreement for the satisfaction of the agreed debts until all amounts recorded as payable under such agreement have been paid.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer)*.—I beg to move the following amendment. It again was suggested by the drafting committee.

"Introduce the following as the second sentence in section 18 (1) of the Bill. "The dismissal of the application under section 17 shall not be a bar to the granting of such certificate".

As Hon'ble Members are aware, that was the subject-matter of very hot controversy during the last session and we all went away after coming to a sort of understanding, viz. to introduce such a clause to make the matter altogether beyond doubt. The drafting committee has only put in black and white the almost unanimous opinion of the members of this House. I pray that the amendment be accepted by this House without any controversy.

Amendment was put and carried.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—I beg to move the following amendment to section 18(2).

Delete section 18(2) of the Bill and substitute for it the following:—

"(2) Where any creditor institutes or continues a suit or other proceeding in a civil court for the recovery of a debt in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1), the court shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force not allow him any costs in such suit or proceeding or any interest on the debt after the date of such certificate in excess of simple interest at 4 per cent per annum on the principal amount due on the date of such certificate."

The amendment is substantially the same amendment as the one recommended by the drafting committee but with certain modifications. While the drafting committee recommended that the court shall notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force not allow the plaintiff in such suit or proceeding any interest on the debt after the date of such certificate, the Government insists upon the position that this denial of costs should be of those that were incurred after the grant of the certificate. This, Hon'ble Members will realise, is only equitable, because parties who went to court and started proceedings before the certificates were granted should not be penalised merely because a certificate has been subsequently granted. I am sure Hon'ble Members would accept it as fair.

Another matter on which the amendment put forward differs from the amendment as suggested by the drafting committee is with regard to the percentage of interest. Hon'ble Members are aware that originally the percentage stood at 6 per cent. Then the Select Committee reduced that percentage to 3. An amendment had been set down by Government last time to re-convert it into 6, and the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur in particular made the Government to reconsider their position and prayed that 3 per cent may be reintroduced. Government anxiously considered the matter and thought that some compromise was called for. In fact the compromise was in favour of the claim put forward by the Hon'ble Non-official Members than for the position assumed by the Government, 4 is very much nearer than 6. Hon'ble Members will understand that section 18(2) consists, though perhaps for very justifiable reasons, of substantial inroads into rights of contract—provisions that constitute very substantial inroads into the contractual relations between the parties. Now to meet a violent disease, violent treatment may be necessary. It

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is always useful to mitigate violence as far as possible. Even as it is with the provisions introduced in section 18(2), even the most recalcitrant creditors are likely to think twice before they refuse to respond to the invitation issued by a Debt Conciliation Board. In these circumstances, Government consider that 4 per cent would be a fair percentage—much less than 6 per cent and slightly more than 3 per cent which some of the Hon'ble Members would like to have. I pray that this amendment be accepted without any controversy.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ *(Pazhayannur)*.— മദ്രാസ് ബില്ലിലു ള്ള സെക്ഷനല്ലെ ഈ സെലക്ഷൻ കമ്മറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നതു?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer)*.—That is the defect of the Madras Bill. The Madras Bill speaks only about suits. The Madras Bill obviously is not complete, because that excludes decree-holders and parties who have instituted suits already. So the drafting committee introduced this change, viz. "Where any creditor institutes or continues a suit or other proceedings". It relates to the continuation of suits as well as other proceeding—very much in favour of the debtor than in favour of the creditor. That is a distinct departure from the Madras Act. Obviously with the law as it stands in the Madras Act, decree-holders and people who have already instituted suits are not concerned with the provisions of the Bill at all. So that Hon'ble Members will realise that the amendment as now put forward is a distinct improvement from the view-point of the debtor.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ *(Pazhayannur)*.— മുന്നതെന്നായാൽ എന്താണെ വിരോധമെന്നു എനിയ്ക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer)*.—Hon'ble Members will realise that it is a violent in-road into the creditor's rights and Government are very much interested in the welfare of the debtors, much more interested in them than in the welfare of the creditors, and cannot but keep in mind that even violence cannot go so far. I would strongly recommend that the amendment to the Bill be passed as such.

Amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer)*.—I beg to move the following amendment:

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Delete section 18 (3) of the Bill and substitute for it the following:—

"(3) Where after the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2) of section 14 any unsecured creditor institutes or continues a suit or other proceeding for the recovery of a debt (other than a debt incurred subsequent to such agreement) in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1) or any creditor sues for the recovery of a debt incurred after the date of such agreement, any decree or order passed in such suit or proceeding shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Cochin Code of Civil Procedure, not be executed as against the assets, if any, set apart in the agreement for the satisfaction for the agreed debts until all amounts recorded as payable under such agreement have been paid."

The only substantial departure is one in favour of the debtor.

Amendment was put and carried.

Clause 18 as amended was put and carrried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 19 stand part of the Bill.

19. No civil court shall entertain—

(a) any suit in respect of—

Bar of civil suits

(1) any matter pending before a board; or

(2) the validity of any procedure or the legality of any agreement made under this Regulation; or

(3) the recovery of a debt recorded as wholly or partly payable under an agreement registered under subsection (2) of section 14 from any person who, as a debtor, was party to such agreement; or

(4) the recovery of a debt which has been deemed to have been duly discharged under sub-section (2) of section 10, except a debt which is revived under sub-section (3) of that section; or

(b) any application to execute a decree, the execution of which is suspended under sub-section (3) of section 18.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—I beg to move the following amendment:

Delete section 19 (b) of the Bill and substitute the following:—

"(b) any application to execute a decree to the extent to which it is suspended under sub-section (3) of section 18."

The difference consists of the introduction of the words "to the extent to which it is suspended". The decree may not have been entirely suspended by the certificate. It is necessary to make that clear. So it is stated "to the extent to which it is suspended"—if the decree has been completely suspended to that extent, if the decree is partly suspended to that extent.

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Amendment was put and carried.

Clause 19 as amended was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clauses 20 to 24 stand part of the Bill.

Avoidance of certain transfers of debtors' property

20. Every transfer of property by a debtor made without the sanction of the board after an application by him or by a creditor has been made to a board under section 4 and until the agreement registered in pursuance of such application has been fully carried out shall be void.

Alienation made with sanction of board not to be considered as a fraudulent preference

21. Any alienation of land for a fair price made with the sanction of the board in pursuance of or to carry out the agreement mentioned in section 14 shall not be considered as a fraudulent preference under the Cochin Insolvency Regulation, nor shall such alienation be voidable as made with intent to defeat or delay creditors.

Bar of appeal or revision.

22. No appeal or application for revision shall lie against any order passed by a board.

Power of board to review order.

23. A board may, on application from any person interested made within ninety days of the passing of an order, or on its own motion at any time, review any order passed by it and pass such order in reference thereto as it thinks fit ;

Provided that no order shall be varied or reversed unless notice has been given to the persons interested to appear and be heard in support of such order.

Appearance of parties before board.

24. In any proceeding before a board any party may appear in person or with the permission of the board by a legal practitioner or an agent authorised in writing.

Clauses were put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 25 stand part of the Bill.

Stay of pending suits or other proceedings.

25. When an application has been made to a board under section 4, any suit or other proceedings then pending before a civil court in respect of any debt for the settlement of which application has been made shall not be proceeded with until the board has dismissed the application.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—I beg to move—

Delete the word 'dismissed' occurring in section 25 of the Bill and substitute for it the words ' disposed of '.

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The reason for the change is obvious. It is not necessary that the application should be dismissed. It is enough if it is disposed of.

Amendment was put and carried.

Clause 25 as amended was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 26 stand part of the Bill.

Report by board regarding sums due to Government.

26. Where in the course of an enquiry into an application made under section 4 a board finds that there is any sum owing to Government, the board shall report the fact to the Government.

Clause was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 27 stand part of the Bill.

Computation of period of limitation for suits and proceedings.

27. (1) In calculating the period of limitation for any suit filed in, or proceedings before, a civil court for the recovery of a debt which was the subject of any proceedings under this Regulation, the time during which such proceedings were pending as well as the time taken for the obtaining of certified copies of the order of the board shall be excluded.

(2) The period during which proceedings under this Regulation have been pending including the actual period fixed in the agreement for payment of all the debts shall, in all suits filed or proceedings taken, in civil courts to recover debts, be excluded from computation under section 227 of the Cochin Civil Procedure Code, or under the Cochin Limitation Regulation, II of 1079.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—The next amendment I move is—

Delete the figures '227' occurring in section 27 (2) of the Bill and substitute for them the figures "42" and introduce a full stop after the words "Cochin Limitation Regulation" and delete the figures and word occurring after those words.

These changes are intended only to fit in with the new Limitation Regulation.

Amendment was put and carried.

Clause 27 as amended was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clauses 28 and 29 stand part of the Bill.

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28. The members of a board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Cochin Penal Code.

Members of the board deemed to be public servants.

29. (1) The Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation and not inconsistent therewith.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they shall have power to make rules —

(a) With reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Regulation to be prescribed;

(b) regulating the procedure before a board;

(c) prescribing the charges to be made by a board for anything done under this regulation and the person by whom and the manner in which such charges shall be paid;

(d) prescribing the records to be kept and the returns to be made by a board;

(e) prescribing the allowances, if any, to be paid to the chairman and members of a board;

(f) regulating the power of a board to summon parties and witnesses and the production of documents under section 13 and the grant of expenses to witnesses; and

(g) prescribing the place at which and the manner in which an agreement shall be registered under sub-section (2) of section 14.

(3) All rules made under this Regulation shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

In making any rule, the Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after the first breach.

Clauses were put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that clause 30 stand part of the Bill.

30. No stamp duty under the Cochin Stamp Regulation, VI of 1083, or the Cochin Court Fees Regulation, II of 1080, shall be leviable in respect of any application or statement or any document or copies of documents presented to or filed or produced before the board. Nor shall any such duty be leviable in respect of the agreement mentioned in section 14.

Exemption from stamp duty.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—I beg to move the last of the series of amendments

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which I am glad have been so unanimously accepted by the Hon'ble Members of this House. The amendment is—

'Delete section 30 of the Bill.'

This provision, so far as I know, does not exist either in the Madras Bill or anywhere else. No doubt in certain cases court fees and other dues due to the Government have been allowed to be remitted by the Government. There seems to be some opinion among Hon'ble Members that such a course should be adopted in these things also. But I must state here that Hon'ble Members should do very well to understand the real situation. As it is, by the introduction of these debt conciliation boards, one can easily predict that a substantial inroad into the usual revenues of the State is likely to be made. Very many suits which would otherwise have been filed in courts are likely to be filed before these debt conciliation boards. If all court fees in suits or in other ancillary applications are to be remitted altogether, Hon'ble Members can quite understand that that would mean a substantial loss of Government revenue. Again, the constitution and maintenance of these boards themselves is bound to come to some expense for the Government. In these circumstances, Government after very mature consideration was satisfied that there was no justification for taking such a violent measure—a measure which involves foregoing a very substantial revenue by the Government at a time when, Hon'ble Members are well aware, our Government like most other Governments are hard pressed for money for meeting their obligations. In these circumstances, I am sure Hon'ble Members who very well know the sympathetic and anxious attitude of Government to help the debtor, will accept the amendment. I would also point out to the Hon'ble Members that now that we have got through all the contentious matters contained in the Bill in a satisfactory and unanimous manner, it would be a great pity if the promulgation of this Bill as finally passed were to be held up by petty dissentions which after all do not constitute any substantial or integral part of this Bill. What I mean to say is whether this clause 30 is there or not, the general principles contained in the Bill will be entirely unaffected. This relates only to the question of payment of court fees and other fees. Whether court fees are paid or not, the relief that the debtor gets will be intact. Of course, it will be an additional advantage for debtors without having to pay anything at all. Here is a case where the interests of the general public have also to be considered. After all, Hon'ble Members should not forget the supreme fact that Government money is

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tax-payers money'. Government is of the people and for the people. When you deprive Government of a substantial portion of its revenue—revenues which are to be utilised for all the citizens of the state and particularly for the poor and down-trodden—Hon'ble Members will realise that Government cannot stand by and see that such revenues are taken away without sufficient justification, and the interest of the general public thus jeopardised. Hon'ble Members may be sure that no extraordinary or prohibitive rates will be prescribed. As a matter of fact, Hon'ble Members are very well aware that our maximum court fee consists of only 6¼ per cent. It is 11¼ per cent in British India. And a sympathetic Government which has come forward with all these suggestions surely would not try to get money from the poor tenant or the debtor. Very moderate fees so as to meet the requirements of the case will be prescribed. But to say that no fees at all should be prescribed, I submit, would not be acceptable to the Government.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon *(Chittur Rural).*—Don't you think that additional courts would become a thing of the past?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—Hon'ble Members may be sure that if there is no necessity, not only additional courts but all courts will be abolished. Government will be the first party to abolish courts.

Mr. P. Raman Menon *(Mulankunnathukavu).*— What about the vakils! (Laughter).

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—I would conclude by once again exhorting Hon'ble Members to keep in mind when they vote that now that we have passed unanimously almost the entire relevant and important portions it would be a pity to hold up the promulgation of this Bill by disagreeing on after all a trivial portion of the Bill. Why I say 'holding up' is this. Suppose the Bill is rejected and the Government cannot find their way to agree. Then it would mean re-committal of the Bill. When I said that, it should not be understood that Government is threatening. I am only saying as a matter of business. We all want this measure to pass through without any loss of time at all. I move, Sir, that the amendment may be accepted.

Mr. K. S. Panickar *(Ezhuvas North).*— On a point of information. ബോർഡിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെയുള്ള ഇടവാട്ടകാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക കോർട്ട് ഫീ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—Court fee stamps have to be used for making applications and other ancillary transactions for the conduct of the business. They have to be paid for. At least some money sould be obtained for running these boards.

Mr E. Ikkanda Warriar *(Urakam).*—Does it contemplate ad valorem court fee?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—It is not a question of court fee. If we forego everything, Government have to run these courts and get nothing out of it.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri).*—Can we take it that upon the valuation of the subject matter that is placed before the arbitration board, no ad valorem court fee at the rate of 6¼ per cent will have to be paid?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government).*—This Debt Conciliation Bill contemplates only an "application" by the debtor. The court fee on each "application" will be governed by the provisions of the Court Fee Regulation. Under the rules framed under the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, each application. I find, will be charged with a court fee of 12 annas.

Mr. M. V. Cherian *(Mattancheri, South).*—So far as execution and registration are concerned, may I know whether any registration fees will have to be paid by the parties?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government).*—They are not exempt from registration fees.

Mr. M. V. Cherian *(Mattancheri, South).*— We want to know the stamp duty which a debtor will have to pay on a debt of Rs. 50,000.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government).*—The ordinary provisions of the Stamp Regulation will apply.

Mr. M. V. Cherian *(Mattancheri, South).*— Suppose a settlement has to be effected so far as 50,000 is concerned. What will be the amount which has to be paid as stamp duty?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—The amount is prescribed by the Stamp Regulation. Maximum is Rs. 10.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar *(Urakam).*—Rs. 10 is for the composition deed. But we are asking for an agreement.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—That is an agreement.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar (*Urakam*).—If it is an agreement it will be Rs. 250. Would it be not so?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*—Minimum 8 annas, maximum Rs. 10.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ *(Ezhuvas, North).*—ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ താൽപര്യത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടോ അതോ കക്ഷികൾക്ക അ സംഖ്യയുംക്രൂടി അടയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വരണം എന്നുള്ളതോ, ഏതാണു ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം?

മിസ്റ്റർ തോമസ് മാഞ്ഞൂരാൻ (*Government Advocate and Law Officer*).— ചോദ്യം മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എസ്സ്. പണിക്കർ (*Ezhuvas, North*) — ൫൦-൦ം വകുപ്പ് എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ താൽപര്യത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തികൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നതോ അതോ കക്ഷികൾക്ക് കോർട്ടഫീസ് അടയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിച്ച് അവർ വരാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു കരുതിയോ ഏതാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ തോമസ് മാഞ്ഞൂരാൻ *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*— വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ *(Ezhuvas, South).*— ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഈ പ്രൊവിഷൻ വച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ വക്കൈയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണു പറയുന്നതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ *(Pazhayannur).*— അപ്ലിക്കേഷനു വ അണയുടെ സ്റ്റാമ്പു് ഒട്ടിച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ആ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞാൽ മതി. വലിയ റവന്യു കുറയാനിടയാകുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ അതില്ലല്ലോ, ഈ വ അണയുടെ കാര്യം മാത്രമല്ലേ ഉള്ളൂ?

മിസ്റ്റർ തോമസ് മാഞ്ഞൂരാൻ *(Government Advocate and Law Officer).*— വ അണപോലെ പലേ എട്ടണകളുംവരും.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. രാമൻമേനോൻ *(Mulakunnathukavu).*— കൊടുക്കുന്ന കുടലാസുകൾക്കൊക്കെ വ അണവീതം തരാം, അതുമതിയോ?

Amendment was put and carried.

Clause 30 was deleted.

Deputy President.—The question is that Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.

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1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Cochin Debt Conciliation Regulation, of 111.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Cochin.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

Clause was put and carried.

Deputy President.—The question is that the title and preamble stand part of the Bill.

The Cochin Debt Conciliation Bill.

Whereas it is expedient to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlement between them and their creditors; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Title and preamble were put and carried.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri).*—I move that the Bill be taken up and finally passed tomorrow.

Mr. K. Ayyappan *(Ezhuvas, South).*—I second it.

Motion was put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

15. Exemption from age-bar of Aided School Teachers for appointment in Government Service.

Mr. K. Kuhirama Menon *(Cheruviruthi).*—"*This Council recommends to Government that teachers in the Aided Schools may be exempted from age-bar for work in Government Institutions.*"

സർ, ഗ്രാൻറ സ്കൂളുകൾ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും, മറു വിധത്തിൽ ഗ്രാൻറ സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക സർക്കാർ സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു സംഗതിവരുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലും വയസ്സിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള കളകൾമൂലം ചില കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ സംഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അല്പം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ എളുപ്പത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാകയാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഗ്രാൻറ്-ഇൻ-എയിഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയ പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്ന പൊതുജനസേവകന്മാരാണ്. പബ്ളിക്ക സർവ്വൻറ്സ് എന്ന മഹനീയമായ നാമധേയത്താൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമെമ്പർ അവർകൾ അവരെ മറെറാരവസര

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